THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

FINANCIAL RUIN. HAVANA, July 33.-The Treasury of the Island cannot for a much longer time support the weight that rests abou it. Streams of gold have been drawn out of it during the last few months. In the month of June last, \$1,641,242 were paid out from the public fends in riavana alone, and this solely on account of war and marine. The amount due upon credit is not included in this calculation of expenses, ner is there taken into the account the sums of money said out and expended at other points in the isle. The taxes are not collected, and the moneys prising from payment of duties are each day becoming smaller. The Bay of Havana has few or no ships; there is no business on the wharves, and, notwithstanding in the custom-house stores there are goods to the value of \$8,000,000, very few are being

FEARS OF A COUP D'ETAT. From Holguin and Gibara commissions have arrived, asking for additional troops, but there are very few soldiers now in Havana. Fears are also entertained by some of the leading Spaniards of a coup d'état. It is not true that Gen. De Rodas has moved his residence to the Cabanas; but he has ordered quarters to be prepared for his reception there, in case he should feel like moving; at any rate, he

likes to be prepared for contingencies. RETURN OF WAR VESSELS. The war steamers are all returning from their different cruises. There are to-day in port, recently arrived, seven of the largest and best vessels belonging

RECOGNITION BY BOLIVIA. The Bolivian Foreign Minister has addressed a letter to the Secretary of Cuba, inclosing a decree of President Melgarejo recognizing the Cubans as belligerents. The Minister writing the note says that the cause espoused by Gen. Cespedes is eminently American, and is a blow at Spanish despotism. Gen. Meigarcjo, in his decree, says that Bolivia sends greeting to the defenders of a holy cause.

ASSASSINATIONS AT NUEVITAS AND GIEARA. Washington, July 28.—An interesting letter relative to the Cuban situation has recently seen the light. A Spanish gentleman went out to Cuba, several months ago, to claim an inheritance that had been left hun. He says that at Nuevitas he learned that nine Creoles were going to be presently shot. They passed near him with a firm step, with heads crect, and with a look of brave determination. Arrived at the fatal spot, they seated themselves upon the beach already prepared for them, and at the sound of the voice of the officer who gave the word to fire, cried out: "Hurrah for Cuba! Hurrah for Cespedes." After they had fallen, the volunteers struck bayonets into their bodies. At Gibara, he saw a group of armed men marching toward a house of modest appearance. Wishing to see what was about to be done, he followed the soldiers, who, arriving before the door, halted, while three of the party entered. The latter cried out at this moment, "Here is the insurrecto: here is the Mambi." "What do you wish ?" said a young man. "If it is I whom you search, I am at your service; but do not frighten my father and mother." Without ceremony, the volunteers seized the speaker, and beating him along before them with the butts of their muskets until they got close to the cemetery, there ran him through with at least twenty bayonets.

FRANCISCO PEREZ. From Santiago de Cuba comes news of a thousand atrocities committed by the infamous Francisco Perez. to whom a Governor in that part of the Island had intrusted the direction of matters in Guanataname and Baracoa. This bad man, wanting in every sentiment of humanity, and of every moral principle, had been robbing and assassinating every Cuban who was believed to be a Liberal. Whole families in the vicinity of Guanatanamo had been murdered by this bandit; young and old persons had been butchered by his knife; and his companions, not being satisfied with the villainies committed here, passed on to Baracoa, where, aided by a few other assassins, they went from house to house. Hundreds of persons were in this way murdered, and with the full consent and knowledge of the authorities.

NEWS FROM GEN. OUESADA. Washington, July 28.-Letters from Cuba, received here, contain intelligence to the 20th inst. Gen. Quesada had destroyed two important bridges on the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, cutting off communication between those cities. All the intervening country is held by the Cuban forces.

THE SPANIARDS CUT OFF. The Spanish troops are now confined in those cities, and are suffering severely from disease and want of supplies. Several sorties had been made from Nuevitas, and in each instance the troops were driven back with severe loss. Gen. Quesada has a large number of Spanish prisoners, which he is holding as hostages for the proper treatment of Cubans who may fall into the hands of the Spanish commanders. Among them are a number of prominent Government officials.

THE CUBAN OCCUPATION. The letters state that the Cuban forces have pos-

sesssion of the country from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, with several points on the coast, which gives them direct communication with the United IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS.

It is reported that there have been two important engagements, one near Remedies and the other at

Sugua la Grande, in both of which the Spanish troops attacked the Cubans in force. SPANISH DEFEATS. At Remedios the Spaniards were driven off with a loss of 150 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. At

Sagea la Grande the fight lasted seven hours, the Spanish forces numbering over 1,500, while that of the Cubans was less than 1,000 effective men. The Spanismis were finally compelled to retreat with a less of ever 500, while that of the Cubans was less than 130. The result of these battles has inspired the Cubans with renewed courage, and they have no doubt of their ability to maintain themselves against the forces now in the field against them. NEW SUPPLIES OF ARMS.

A large supply of arms and accountion, including a battery of artillery, with 200 men from the United States, successfully landed at Nuevitas, and are now a part of Gen. Quesada's forces. The sickness is reported to be abating, and Gens, Quesada and Jordon expect soon to take the field offensively, with a force more than equal to that of their opponents.

CHILL, SPAIN, AND CUBA. The Mercurio del Veper of Valparaiso, June 17, discusses the subject of active intervention in Cuban affairs, and supposes that the United States would regard it unfavorably if it interfered with annexation, and that to their difficulties with Spain others of a more serious character would be added with the Great Republic. It disapproves of the arguments used in favor of Chili taking an active part against Spain on the ground that it would break through the truce proposed by the Washington Cabinet in March, 1868, and to which Chili acceded in June of the same

GIL BLAS ON THE CUPAN REVOLUTION. A Journal is published in Madrid, called Gil Blaz, and which is eminently satirical, much resembling thitlds particular, The London Panch. It is extremely Epanish in feeling, but, now and then, deals its Government some exceedingly hard blows with respect to its management in Cuba. A late article commences thus:

management in Cubn. A late article commences thus:

"It is not known bow the Cubna insarrection is getting along, whether it is weaker to-day than yesterday; but, if the Government is to be credited, the fact so appears.

"The insarrection has bren some time on hand. Either It is exceedingly strong, or it is not; there is no doubt that, at the end of a long time, it will be in part overcome. Let us suppose that it is not wholly finished, then we must believe that it is partiy carded.

"Cubn is a country fertile, abundant, rich. Spain for a long time past is the country where the people are poor. The Spainlards would have us believe that Spain is the country of plenty, but we heard our fathers talk that way. To-day, the truth is, that Spain is like unto a great.

"A late whole South to blossom. He incidentally alluded to the fact that the fund, though yet in its infancy, had accomplished much good. Eight hundred persons, half of them hades, witnessed the presentation. A grand bod in honor of Mr. Peabody will take place here on the 11th of August.

MR. SEWARD AT VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Hon. William H. Seward arrived at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 20th inst., and received an enthusiastic reception. He was escorted to the St. George Hotel, where the prin

lord in reduced circumstances. He remembers the good times, and keeps his good tone as of former days, but has not a place to lay his head. The Treasury Minister could give interesting details on that point. The Treasury is exhausted. Cuba has been, from time immemorial, a mine of wealth worked in a most extraordinary manner. Every government has stuck its hands deep down into the riches of the Island, and has extracted money for every purpose. Every Spaniard, who has not been able to make money in Spain, has been over to Caba to gain money.

to make money in Spain, has been over to Caba to gain money.

"There is a country in America where every one who goes poor returns rich. The best way to make this voyage of recreation, is to first have yourself appointed to a Government office out there. Suppose it is to a place hi the Custom-House, then so much the better. Let him who feels like going, first get the necessary credentials; borrow the money for the trip; arrive in the island; treat it as a conquered country; abuse it all thus he can; use the whites as negroes, and the negroes were, if bosslise; make up his packet of gains, and then come bone, at the end of two or three years, a gentleman." (A good number of people act upon this suggestion, for it lie mouths of September and October of last year, when the lusured the manded of the Government in Madrid places in the Havana Custom-House.)

"This sad history of the general aspiration of the Spannerd who goes to Cuba, comprises within it all classes of society, from the modest employe of \$1,200 mp, to the Captain-General of the island, whose salary is \$20,000 per annum." Of course we are speaking of employes and generals.

annum.

"Of course we are speaking of employes and generals of other times. Prudence and generosity counsel us not to allude to cotemporaneous history.

"The Island of Cuba, since the last century up to this good hour, has done nothing but give. She has not commenced to receive. This is the great reason for all that has harpened.

menced to receive. This is the great reason for all that has happened.

"But now the Cubans cannot look upon the Spaniards with a grain of allowance. The great policy of Span would have been—that which was adopted by her great men when conquering new countries—to have drawn closely together the relations between the natives and the mother country. Spain in Cuba has done the opposite. She has sent to America an infinite number of adventurers, with the intention of enriching them, and of oppressing the country with operous burdens, without conceeding it any privileges. Such has been the mode of governing the country."

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

ACCIDENT ON THE MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD—A TRAIN PRECIPITATED THROUGH A TRESTLE-THREE KILLED AND A NUMBER

LOUISVILLE, July 28 .- A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, by which the New Orleans express train was precipitated through a trestle bridge at Buck Creek, near Clarksville, and was burned, with the exception of the sleeping car in the rear of the train. The following is a list of the casualties as far as known:

sieeping car in the rear of the train. The fellown list of the casualties as far as known:

KILLED.

EUGENE RHLEY, engineer.
CHABLES CHILDS, fireman.
HIGH MCCALL, passenger, of New-Orleans.
HIGH MCCALL, passenger, of New-Orleans.
JOEN H. M. MCCALL, New-Orleans.
JOEN BURT, New-Orleans.
H. B. MITCHELL, New-Orleans.
JOEN BURT, Columbus, Miss.
JUNGE CAULKINS and wife, New-Orleans,
J. JAY BUCK, CHRYSville.
SETH ANDERSON (colored), Memphis.
O. H. SAGE, Philton, N. Y.
C. A. BROWN, baggage-master.
JOHN C. DUGGAN, express messenger.
SIMGRILY WOUNDED.
WILLIAM MCCALL, New-Orleans.
ED. STONE, Eufaula, Ala.
Mr. and Mrs. PETERSON. Bufon Rouge.
W. S. PACKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
J. C. LEVY, Holly Springs, Miss.
J. C. LEVY, Holly Springs, Miss.
J. C. LEVY, Holly Springs, Miss.
J. L. CORRILL, Siewart's Station.
EARTON SALISBURY, Stewart's STATION.
EARTON SALISBURY STEWART'S

A later dispatch states that the body of a man had been taken from the ruins which was burned in such a manner as to render it unrecognizable.

The express books and papers have been recovered, but the safe, in which there was over \$100,000, has not yet been found.

A special train arrived here this evening from Clarksville, bringing the passengers who were saved and many who were wounded and able to travel. The following badly wounded have been taken to the St. Joseph's Infirmary, where they are receiving every attention: Mrs. H. McCall of New-Orleans; C. H. Sage of Fulton, N. Y. Wm. McCall of New-Orleans, and W. C. Shepard of New-Orleans.

FATAL ACCIDENT-THREE CHILDREN STUNG TO DEATH BY BEES.

LOUISVILLE, July 28 .- A terrible accident occurred at Princetown a few days since. While a man was conveying two immense millstones up a steep hill, the wagon and started down the declivity with terrible velocity. It went crashing through a fence and into the till the next day. The milistone, after passing till the next day. The milistone, after pasture and killed two e yard, bounded into a stock pasture and killed two orses and a culf.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

San Francisco, July 27.-Representatives of two leading Chinese Companies in this city have no cepted the invitation of the Chicago commercial party to ompany them to Chicago as their guests. Afterward they will visit New-York and other Eastern cities and hence proceed to the Southern States, and give their attention to the Chinese immigration question. Since the Secretary of the Treasury directed the Collector at New-Orleans to use all efforts to prevent the Chinese Coolis trade, his attention has been called to this port, where it is alleged the law of 1808, prohibiting the importation of persons of color who are held to service or labor, and that of 1862 against the Coolie or Slave trade, are totally disre-garded. It is also suggested that a society be-organized here to procure the enforcement of the above laws.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL-MOTION TO DIS

CHICAGO, July 28. - The court room was rowded yesterday to hear the arguments on the motion to dissolve the injunction lately issued to arrest the pro ceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, convened for the trial of the Rev. Charles E. Cheney. P. Corning Judd ounsel for the Court, after an elaborate argument, is sisted that a civil court had no authority to interfere with an ecclesiastical tribunal, ap 1 . it had, that the bill was not sufficient to warrant the present proceedings. He also insisted that the proceedings were all regular on their face; that ample justice had been done; that the their face; that ample justice had been done; that the strictest impartiality had been shown, and leaving the narrow ground of technical canonical restriction, asserted in broad terms that whether the proceedings were in fact canonical or not, the Bishop had, in his own person, the inherent right of discipline, irrespective of and above all canons. The arguments were continued to day in behalf of Mr. Cheney, and it probable no decision will be arrived at for a day or two.

ANOTHER NEGRO MURDER.

Memphis, July 28 .- The Jackson Whig states that a colored man named Henry Exam was murdered ast week by two men named James Young and Henry Longmires. Exam had been speaking at a political meet ing, and on his return the murderers rode up to the wagon in which he was riding with some others and knecked his hat off, and on his getting down to recover it he was shot and filled. The murderers were arrested, but through the nephrenes of the Coroner and Sheriff they subsequently escaped.

MEETING OF RAILROAD MANAGERS AT SARA-

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28 .- A meeting of railroad managers was held at Congress Hall to-day, to arrange regarding through freight. The following gentlemen were present: C. W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany Railroad; W. H. Vanderbilt, of the Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads; W. Williams, of the Buffale and Eric Railroad; Messts. Phillips and Deve-renux, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rail-roads; Mr. Drummond, of the Toledo and Wabash Rail-road; R. F. Smish of the Red Line, and George Darling of the White Line.

HONORS TO MR. PEABODY AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 28 .-Mr. Peabody was to-day presented with the resolutions of the meeting of yesterday. He responded with a feeling allusion to the condition of the Southern people, and spoke hopefully of the coming prosperity which would cause the whole South to blossom. He incidentally al-inded to the fact that the fund, though yet in its infancy, had accomplished much good. Eight hundred persons, built of them ladies, witnessed the presentation. A grand

cipal citizens, headed by the Mayor, called on Idm and presented him an address of welcome. Mr. Seward visted the acting Governor and was received in a become ng manner. He was serenaded in the evening, and re turned his thanks in a speech, closing with an expression of friendship for Great Britain. After visiting the ports in Poget Sound he will proceed to Alaska, and will return here in about three weeks.

WASHING TON.

THE JUDGE DENT MOVEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI-THE CASE OF SURGEON GREEN-THE CARI-NET MEETING ON FUIDAY-INTERNAL REV-ENUE DECISION-THE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS 15Y TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washingros, Wednesday, July 28, 1853. Judge Deat has frequently asserted his entire willing ess to withdraw from the canvass in Mississippi, if, in the opinion of the President, the success of the Con servative movement in that State would result to the inary of the Republican party, of which he claims to be a yal member. In connection with this assertion it will be interesting to know that a gentleman high in official position, who arrived here from Long Branch to-day, reports that the result of the numerous consultations with the President at that place will be the refusal of Judge Dent to accept the nomination, if it is tendered to him My informant further says that President Grant freely expresses the opinion that the so-called Dent movement in that State is not analagous to the Walker movement in Virginia, and is in fact an effort of the Democratic party

to obtain control of the State. The Naval Court-Martial which is to convene to-morrow for the trial of Surgeon Greene of the Nipsic, on a charge of disobedience of orders, attracts more than ordinary attention, as it involves indirectly the questions at difference between the line and staff officers of the Navy. The specifications of the charge against Surgeon Greene allege that he declined to put a sailor on duty who had been on the sick list when Commander Selfridge of the Nipsic ordered him to do so. Eminent counsel has been engaged on both sides. The Department will be repre sented by John Paul Brown of Philadelphia and ex-Dis-

trict-Attorney Wilson of this district. Much interest is manifested concerning the Cablnet cession to be held on Friday, to attend which the President comes home from Long Branch. It is understood that the question whether the test oath is to be applied to the members of the Virginia Legislature, and the course the Administration will take in relation to the Mississippi campaign, will be among the important mat ters that will be discussed and determined upon.

By a decision of the Revenue Bureau here, resulting com correspondence with Assessor of Internal Revenue receipts of the steamers of the Morgan line will hereafter be made in New-Orienne instead of New-York.

Ex-Gov. Michael Hahn of Louisiana has signified his intention of accepting an invitation to stump the State of Texas in the interests of the Hamilton party. He proposes to enter on the canvass about the middle of

The Joint Commission for the settlement of all claims pending between the citizens and Governments of the United States and Mexico will commence its sessions here next week.

Senior Lemus, diplomatic agent of the Cuban insurgents will leave here on Friday night for New-York, and will return on Monday. Washington and vicinity was visited to-night by a fu-

cons thunder and hall storm. The damage resulting to the tebacco crop in lower Maryland has doubtless been

PRESENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY-IN-

PRESENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY—INDIAN REPORTS—THE PUBLIC LANDS.

[GINERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Library of the Department of Agriculture has been entiched the past week by a magnificent present from the Austrian Government of a copy of the "Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum," in five large folio volumes of five hundred plates, colored from nature, and two quarto volumes of text and plates, describing the grains, grasses, wild flowers, lifles, ferns, &c., of Austria, by Ettingshausen & Pokorny. It is beautifully executed by the comparatively new science of "nature printing," which exhibits the plant with all the accuracy of a photograph. It is the most splendid work on botany extant, and its publication must necessarily have required assistance from the resources of a national treasury. The work is published at the Imperial printing office at Vienna for distribution only as presents to foreign Governments.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau from the Yamkton (Dakota) Agency that the Indians are faithly pleased with the manner in which the "Great Father" proposed to fake care of them, and express their intention to live up to the treaty. The prospect of a fine corn crop upon the reservation is excellent.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has reports showing a disposal of 47,312 acres of the public lands during June at the following local offices: Fort Dodge, Iowa, 21,241 acres; Oregon, 213 acres; Olympia, Washington Territory, 9,570 acres; Winnebago City, Minn., 7,385 acres.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$447,000.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were \$947,000.
The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that American steamboats which merely teach at ports on the Lake and on the coast shall not be subject to entrance and

THE CONCLAVE OF WISE MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The Supreme Conlave of the Order of Seven Wise men to-day chose the following tofficers for the ensuing year; Anthony Samola of Louisviann, Supreme Archen; Dr. George P. Olive of Pennsylvania, Supreme Chancellor; Wm. Gerstle of Ohio, Sapreme Provost; Col. J. A. Dobson of Maryland, Supreme Herald; E. D. Langley of Virginia, Supreme Inspector-General; Wm. E. Pitzgerald of Louisiana, Supreme Scribe; J. B. Holden of Pennsylvania, Supreme Treasurer; Wm. H. Hoyle of Maryland, Supreme Prelate; Wm. E. Foster of Virginia, Supreme Guide; John W. Taylor of New-York, Supreme Warden; Andrew Drummond of Pennsylvania, Supreme Sentinel. The Supreme Conclave adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the third Wednesday in July, 1870. George R. Cellins of Maryland and James Buckley of New Orlens, were elected Supreme Stewards. This evening a banquet was given, at which several congratulatory speeches were made and much good feeling manifested. The Order is attracting much attention here.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN OREGON.

San Francisco, July 28.-A destructive storm passed over Jacksonville, Oregon, yesterday. It com menced with thunder and lightning, and was accompa nied by a tornado, which leveled fences, sheds, and trees. Afterward an immense body of water rushed down the creeks, carrying away bridges, gardens, and, in some in-stances, cattle. It is supposed a water-spout burst west

STRIKE OF THE NEVADA MINERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 .- The members of the Miners' Union in Treasure City, Nevada, yesterday visited the principal mines of the White Pine district and compelled the men who were working for less than to a day to stop labor, using violence in some cases Even those laboring under contract were compelled to Even those laboring under contract were compelled to desist, and no one is allowed to work.

THE DENTAL STATE CONVENTION. ALBANY, July 28 .- At the Dental State Convention to-day Dr. B. F. Whitney, of Buffalo, was chosen President; Dr. J. G. Ambler, Vice-President; Dr. Charles Barnes, Recording Secretary; Dr. A. C. Hawes, Treasurer, and Dr. N. W. Kingsley, Corresponding Secretary.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. In the Vermont Council of Censors, yester day, a report was submitted in favor of female suffrage

...The United States steamer Saginaw sailed from San Francisco for Mazatlan yesterday.A heavy rain and hail storm prevailed at Augusta, Ga., yesterday afternoon.The fire is still burning in the woods in

Washington Territory. The smoke is so dense at Moceilo that objects 50 yards distant are hardly discerni A Boston bank, on Tuesday, paid \$8,000 on forged ch ck purporting to be signed by Brewster,

.. Daniel Holloway, a farmer of West Granville, Mass., was found dead in that town yesterday. Foul play is suspected. ... A woman named McClure, 40 years of age, was killed yesterday near Kingston, N. H., while walking on the railroad track.

....Jeffrey Sullivan, a switchman employed by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, at Somerville, Mass., was killed yessterday by a passing train.Repairs on the Frankfort Lock on the Eric ere completed yesterday. Boats are now runnin

...Mrs. King, wife of Chief Engineer James W. King of the United States Navy, died at Beverly, N. J.,During a heavy storm, Tuesday afternoon, two barns in Auburn, Me., belonging to Capt. John Penley, were struck by lightning, and burned with their

contents.

The Committee of Ways and Means left an Francisco for the East yesterday. The Committee express satisfaction with the management of Federal affairs on the Pacific. .James Hayes, a well-known resident of

Roxbury, Mass., died on Tuesday. He was the father of James E. Hayes, manager of the Olympic Theater, New-York, and of Mrs. John H. Selwyn. The investigations into the Customs frauds at New-Orleans are steadily progressing. Solicitor Banfield has retained the legal firm of Hudson & Fearn, and the Assistant District Attorney, in the prose-

FOREIGN DISPATCHES AND LETTERS

GREAT BRITAIN. THE AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

London, Wednesday, July 29, 1869. In the House of Commons, to night, in reply to an nquiry of Mr. Heygate concerning the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, Mr. Fortesche, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said her Majesty's Government gave careful attention to the suppression of such crime, and would not shrink from exceptional legislation if convinced of its necessity, provided it was not violent, and was adapted to protect life and property. The vigilance of the police and the action of the Government prevented much crime. He trusted the absence of any unjustifiable excercise of the right of property, such as caused the late disturbances in Tipperary, and the continued exertions of the Government would tend to keep down vio lence and crime. The bill to abolish capital punishment, introduced by Mr. Charles Gilpin, came up on motion for a second reading, and was rejected by a vote of 58 to 118.

MR. GLADSTONE-THE COAL MINERS. Mr. Gladstone is reported to be better to-day. The coal miners have held a conference at Manchester, and resolved to agitate for an increase of wages at the end of the month.

THE HARVARD BOAT CREW. The Harvard boat crew, with Kelly, former champion oarsman, as "coach" have gone into practice. Yesterday they rowed against the ebb tide, and a rather stiff wind, and in spite of these circumstances the opinion formed of the Americans was favorable. They timed four or five strokes per minute more than the Englishmen usually do.

THE HARVARDIANS AGAIN ON THE THAMES. The Harvard crew were out again this morning on the Thames at Putney. They went out with the ebb, and returning made 37 strokes per minute. Their style was not so good as that displayed yesterday; but the rain fell in torrents, and prevented any fair estimate. They will take a second trip this

INTERNATIONAL GOOD FEELING.

The News to-day says: "At a time when the questions between the old and the new country are suspended rather than settled, it is pleasant to note how mutual affinities make themselves continually felt in many ways, whether in brotherly contest on sea or river, or in the acknowledgment of reciprocal intellectual obligations, or in the exchange of university honors; and they remind us that blood is thicker than water, if not more binding than ink." DEBATE IN WARM WEATHER-CONCURRENT EN-DOWMENT-PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH BILL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] LONDON, July 17 .- The debate on Friday night and a character of liveliness, surprising enough, if you consider how long ago the whole subject of the Irish Church was talked to death; and especially surprising in such weather. The weather has almost superseded the Irish Church-it is hot enough to disestablish anything, and the opposition whips deserve immense credit for their energy in mustering all through Thursday and Friday nights so many votes in support of a cause beaten in advance. A nan might endure the weather or the Irish Church separately, but to endure the weather and the Irish Church, tasks all one's strength. I am much tempted to let the Church go, and write about the weather only, but I should despair of making anybody comprehend the peculiarly depressing heat of London. The thermometer gives no indication of it, registering, as it does, not more than 82 degrees. But the London air is thick, and when superheated it is a positive effort to inhale and exhale such a mixture of smoke and gases. It is more like soup than good breathing air, and the most remarkable evidence of the prodigious energy and vitality of these Englishmen is that they do such an amount of work in such an atmosphere. The House of Commons is a box calculated to hold some 400 persons-is made to hold nearly twice that by packing 658 legislators sardine-wise, and suspending a hundred or two spectators in troughs above the heads of the rest. Nevertheless, they went on heroically through two nights more of the great measure of the session, following Mr. Glad lead unflinchingly, and either rejecting the Lords amendments outright, or in one or two cases modi-

fying them into propriety, and so passing them.

The great bulk of the amendments need no further

omment. Their purpose was abundantly indicated

in one of the great meetings held this week to support the bill. A speaker asked, "What have the Lords done with the great surplus of national property that remained when this measure went up from the House of Commons?" And a voice replied, 'Grabbed it!" They have had to let go their hold on the greater part-not, I am sorry to say, on quite all. Mr. Gladstone is at great pains to excuse him self from the charge of harshness. He would better please some of his friends, and could not much more exasperate his enemies, if he would show more, rather than less, harshness. Mr. Disraeli sums up the general case in a sentence which is not quite true, when he says that, with some exceptions he cannot recall-they are so trifling-the House of Comnons, under Mr. Gladstone's advice, has repudiated the Lords' amendments, and would not even relax its rigor in favor of the "unfortunate curates, that humble and injured class in Ireland "-even their hardships did "the imperious spirit that controls our fortunes" refuse to consider. Mr. Gladstone replied by showing that the original provision for the curates was £300,000; that to this the Lords proposed to add £600,000; requiring also that, first, the rector should paid in full for his curate's services and then the curate be paid over again for the same service. The latter he refused, but instead of refusing the other demand outright, he added to the first grant of 2000,000, a further sum of between £100,000 and £200,-500-all a clear gift to the unfortunate victims whom Mr. Diaraeli accused him of treating with so much harshness. Unhappily, it is one of those cases which Mr. Lowe has described as being generous with other people's money. The true criticism upon the Irish Church bill as a whole, is its excessive liberality to the church which it nominally disendows. As for the scheme of concurrent endowment involved in 'Lord Stanhope's amendment, it proved to be so utterly without supporters in the Commons that it was negatived without discussion and division. The plain truth is that the country would not stand it for a moment, a truth which Mr. Bright put in his wonted energetic way by saying that "however great may be the power of the Prime Minister, his power and influence would break and shiver like broken glass if he were to propose to endow the Roman Catholic Church." And Mr. Disraeli with, as Mr. Gladstone said last night, incomparable advoitness escaped giving a vote on the question, by first of all discovering that it was not involved in the preamble, and that, therefore, it was too soon; and then when the House came to the unhappy clause of Lord Stantope, by finding that it had already been decided by implication in the preamble, and that, therefore, it was too late. Mr. Disraeli showed, in so doing, his usual tact, and more than his usual discernment of the opinion of the country. Tory constituences would have rivaled Liberal constituencies in repudiating the scheme. For, whatever Lord Stanhope himself may have meant, his amendment would have been used, if successful, as the entering wedge for a much larger scheme. Taken in connection with Lord Cairns's plan for postponing the application of the surplus, it meant simply the complete reëndowment of the Protestant Church plus a gift of such lands, and afterward funds to the Roman and Presbyterian Churches as might serve to put them on a level with the old State Church. But the men who engineered the preposterous enterprise did it in no sincerity. It has been calculated that they would

have given for every five pounds to the Anglican

Church one pound to the Roman Catholics, about seven shillings to the Presbyterians, and to the Wesleyans and other sects nothing at all. And the realous churchmen who would have done that are the same who warn us simple Protestants against the artful machinations of what they delight to call a Jesuit priesthood. To men who care for the question that really underlies this discussion-that is for the absolute separation of Church and State-the proposition for concurrent endowment was the most repulsive of all the Lords' amendments. It had the upport of the leading journal-which in these days leads few-not so much from a belief in its justice as from a notion, conceived I know not how, that there was a ropular reaction in its favor. It is only one more blunder to be added to the innumerable series of errors which make up the history of that journal for some ten years past. The result on its part was an outburst of spleen against Mr. Gladstove for refusing to be misled on the matter; but that again is nothing uncommon, since Mr. Gladstone is made the target

of its attacks as often as a decent pretext can be

found for pitching into him. On the whole, the Commons have seldom done a better two nights' work, The bill came back from the Lords so disguised that its identity was almost lost. It returns to the Lords in its original shape, nearly. They are to consider it again on Tuesday night; with what result I need not speculate. Note only that one of their leading weekly organs says tonight that the House of Lords will at once warve their scheme of concurrent endowment, but will insist "at all hazards" on the amendment postponing the distribution of the surplus, and on the preamble being so framed as not to forbid the application of the surplus to religious purposes. As to the Ulster glebes, the peers are prepared to yield. My belief is the peers will yield whatever Mr. Gladstone says they must yield, and I do not see how Mr. Gladstone can now recede with honor or with dignity from what he has just declared in the Commons to be indispensable, and what the Commons, under his guidance, have just adhered to by decisive majorities. Nor is it of much moment now whether the disagreement between the two Houses occur on one or on several points; on matters of great interest or of little. The country has taken its side, and it will prove wanting neither in sagacity nor resolution. It neans to support the House of Commons and Mr. Gladstone in whatever decision they come to. They are its representatives and chosen leader, and if they but prove equal to the occasion, any resistance from the Lords, no matter on what issue, may now be swept away by an irresistible power. I only wish the Lords would try.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS SEEKING PARDON-THEIR DEFEAT AT LA MANCHA.

Madrid, Wednesday, July 28, 1869. Many arrests continue to be made on suspicion of disloyalty. At Ciudad Real hundreds of people are soliciting pardon from the Government for their complicity in the recent Carlist movement there. They state that they were deceived by the Carlist leaders. A sharp street fight occurred yesterday at La Mancha between the Carlists and the Government forces. The Carlists were defeated and fled to

A JAIL DELIVERY BY CARLISTS. There have been several arrests of Carlists at uenca. The insurgents of that place released the prisoners confined in the jail at Almodovar del Pinar,

DON CARLOS WITHDRAWS FROM THE FIELD. Paris, Wednesday, July 28, 1869. It is reported to-day that Don Carlos has ordered a cessation of the movement in his behalf. His partisans are therefore much discouraged.

> PRUSSIA. THE CENTENARY OF HUMBOLDT.

Berlin, Wednesday, July 28, 1869. Yesterday the grand fete too place in honor of the iemory of Alexander von Humboldt, and the day was observed as a holiday. In the evening a public banquet was given, and an immense torchlight pro-

cession passed through the streets.

PRUSSIAN RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA The Provincial Correspondence (newspaper) expresses astonishment at Baron von Beust's assertions about Prussia in his speech to the Hungarian Committee. It denies that any advances have been made by Austria, and says if she desires to establish a true and solid friendship, Prussia is quite ready to meet

SWITZERLAND.

THE AMERICAN MISSION.

BERSE, Wednesday, July 28, 1869. Mr. George Harrington, late American Minister. o-day took his leave of the President of the Swiss Confederation, and introduced his successor, Mr. Rublee, who presented his credentials, and was received as Minister Resident of the United States.

Mr. Harrington has held the Swiss Mission ever since the Spring of 1865, having been promised the place by Mr. Lincoln, and appointed thereto by Mr. Johnson shortly after the assassination. He had previously been the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Chase. Mr. Rublee is a wellknown Western editor.

PARAGUAY. PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ELECTED.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 28, 1869.

Advices from Asunsion to the 17th of June, reeived via Rio, state that three members of the new Provisional Government have been elected by a popular vote.

JAPAN.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCES-TRADE PARALYZED.

Hong Kong, July 7, via London, July 28, 1869. Advices from Japan report the finances of the country in a very disorganized condition. Paper money was forced upon the people on pain of death, and trade was paralyzed.

CHINA.

OFPOSITION TO THE TELEGRAPH. Dr. MacGowan, the agent of the East India Telegraph Company, is still urging the project of conpecting China with the British Territories in India by a telegraph line traversing Burmah and Yunna The Russian telegraph wires extend to the Siberian frontier, but from Kiakta to Pekin and Tien-Tsin dispatches are conveyed by couriers on horseback. By the new line immediate communication would be had with Europe and the New World. Unfortunately the Chinese Government is at present opposed to the project.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO THE PRESI-DENT-THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. The following dispatches were yesterday trans nitted by the French Cable :

The Emperor of the French to the President of the United

PARIS, 8:45 a. m.

I am highly gratified to mangurate the new line of telegraph which unites France with the United States by scading to yest the expression of my good cishes for you and for the prosperity of the United NAPOLEON. The President of the United States to the Emperor of

France: I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which the Cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially betweez this country and its earliest ally and friend. U. S. GRANT.

> FRANCE. FURLOUGHS TO SOLDIERS.

Paris, Wednesday, July 28, 1869. The Pressensserts that arrangements are now nearly | See in proof his unsuccessful efforts to fabricate &

PRICE FOUR CENTS. complete for giving unlimited leave of absence to sol-

diers whose furloughs will soon expire. THE STORY OF THE CRISIS-VALUE OF THE LATE CONCESSIONS-THE BLUNDER OF PROROGA

TION-THE EMPEROR'S DILEMMA.

"Concillation or deflance, evolution or revolution, we are advanced in preliminary practice of what Mr. Carlyle would call shooting Nagara."

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Tribune, May 14.

Paris, July 16 .- The current runs swifter this week than at any time since the movement was damined in 1851-with wonderful and confusing, fast-whirling eddies-all mainly tending, however, to the fall of personal government, if not of the throne.

A little less than a month ago Napoleon published his Mackau letter, addressed to Mr. Persigny in particular and the country in general, briefly advising them that Mr. Rouher would not be dismissed, and that no concessions of persons or principles would be made to electoral or other outside political pressure. In his decree for convoking the Corps Legislatif, and in his speech attered by the mouth of Mr. Rouher at the opening of the session, on the 28th of June, he reiterated these advices, revealing it as his fixed purpose that whatever reforms be meditated in petto would not be proposed till the regular session of next Autumn or Winter. Last Monday, he not only yielded, but, unique novelty, confessed that he yielded to outside pressure. You have printed before this that extraordinary message which he burried to the Chambers last Monday for the sake of preventing the interpellation of the Third Party. It was composed in something of a hurry, caught at as an expedient, administered to the Legislative Body as a derivative for its alarming peccant humors. Beginning with a show of respect (as novel as, hitherto, deservedly unmerited) to that Body, its moderate members and the general public, at their first hearing and reading under the impression of this novelty-received it, not enthusiastically indeed but favorably, as a handsome advance of the Emperor to meet the nation halfway in its new course toward liberty. A more careful perusal of the text-especially of the closing paragraphs-in connection with the ever-widening marginal meadow variegated with all sorts of incidents and accidents, thickets of intriguo and fathomiess quagmires of conjecture, has changed the disposition of commentators.

The extreme Rights and Lefts, were, of course, ill suited with it at the outset. These said it gave nothing in fact, those that it gave up to revolution by implication. Presently, the Center-Left minded folks in and out of the house, began to discover a certain rationality in the arguments of either Right or Left extremists, and felt less sure than at first that the message was the triumph of the choked off interpellation. The elementary demand of the interpellants was ministerial responsibility. Just that is not among the six points conceded by the message. And there reigns over all these six concessions, despite the perfect French clearness of the phrase, a vagueness amounting to dense fogginess. If they are large in promise, they are glittering generalities. If they are definitely particular, they are applicable only to secondary details. The 5th is a partial exception; it does distinctly propose to accept the compatibility in one person of the functions of deputy and minister. Here is, undoubtedly, the entering wedge, would be the fully entered wedge of ministernal responsibility, splitting asunder the unity of personal government, and making the legislative a good half of government lying parallel to the executive-if it was, or could be, well driven home.

"Ministers can henceforth be taken in the Chambers henceforth they will sit there without special deleg gation; and a little further on the Emperor agreed to deliberate affairs of State in Council. If with such means the Chamber do not exercise as real and effective influence as our former (under Louis Philippe) assemblies, it will be its fault; and if the conduct of affairs escape still its control, it must in future blame, not the institutions (of the Empire), but its own weakness." What makes this view remarkable is that it is put forward by Prevost Paradol in Les Debats. What weakens M. Paradol's argument is, that the Chamber is a got-up Chamber-got up by the administration, and filled for its majority with official candidates.

What were strong reasons for suspe the time of the elections, has now become evident to any honest observer, namely, that the majority in the Corps Legislatif do not represent the want and wish of the intelligent French people-not even the majority of the freely voting French masses.

Beginning with an unwonted show of respect to the Chamber of the People's Deputies, the Emperor slides easily back, toward the close of his Monday's message, into his habitual contempt for that body, and has never shown himself more positively personal than in its closing paragraphs. This contemptuous disregard (hitherto perfectly justified by the slavish want of self-respect in that body) is so habitual and unconscious, that on Tuesday he prorogued by decree the sessions of that House, which he had convoked by decree but two weeks before for the special purpose of verifying the powers of its nembers, when the election of 55 of its members were still awaiting verification. So profound and unconscious was the old habitual contempt for the senile Body, that the decree of prorogation was published to all the world in the Journal Officiel some hours before it was communicated to the House. It is said even-if not truly, most characteristicallythat the decree, issued about midnight, was a thing nsuspected in the evening by Minister Ronher, and read with surprise the next morning in the official ournal by that factionary, with his name attached to it I should need TRIBUNE columns instead of notepaper pages to detail here, even succinetly, the reported story of the Emperor's backings and fillngs and the intrigues of President Schneider and others, all ending in this unlucky decree of prorogation. Of that as of numberless other episodical eddies in the whirling stream of this week's current history, there is neither time [nor space-let alone

knowledge-to speak here. The decree of prorogation-ordering the Corps Legislatif into the back ground and silence, just at the moment when its rights and prerogatives are in question, its power revealing itself, its consequent self-respect and caprit de corps quick to devel o itself-was very ill received by all parties in the House and without. For once-though for quite oferent reasons-Left and Right are as one in their discontent. Le Public, Rouher's personal organ, and Le Pays, more imperialist than the Emperor, organ of the most retrograde Rights, are almost more discontented than the Moderates and the Extreme Left. Before the formal reading of it in the House to insulted and slavish members (who had ail read it hours before in the Official Journal) Jules Favre broke out, and breaking through, with grand imperious eloquence, the triple call to order of President Schneider, made protestant appeal from the suppressive personal deree, not so much to the House as to the country.

The decree was a bangle, excessive and needless. It was devised and applied in a scared hurry, like so many other expedient measures in this work, with a single-eyed view to one desired consequence. And here, directly it is applied, come cozing and spirting out no end of queer, uncalculated consequences.

It is an elementary unpleasantness of Louis Napoleon's situation, that whenever he undergoes, meets with or finds it advisable to seem to undergo a change of heart, in himself or in his nation, he can inspire no human self-respecting being with faith in his sincerity. He has had admirably faithful servants for the last 18 years; he has not found one comrade. Now he is all at a loss. With good reason, trusting no one, he becomes, despite himself, a plaything, a shuttlecock, tossed back and forth between

the Schneiderites and the Rouherists. A very desolate man is that poor high-hotting, Louis Napoleon. He is dreadfully alone this week.